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EVERYDAY SCIENCE

生活中的科学

Science
at the

ZOO

动物园里的科学

KATE BOEHM JEROME (美) 著



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

生活中的科学

Science Around the House
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怎样坐飞机?

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奇趣水族馆

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Science at the Zoo
动物园里的科学

The Science of You
为什么眨眼睛?

More Science of You
为什么打呵欠?

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本套丛书既适合学生自学，又可用于课堂教学。丛书各个系列均配有一本教师用书，内容包括背景知识介绍、技能训练提示、评估测试、多项选择题及答案等详尽的教学指导，是对课堂教学的极好补充。

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Have you been to the zoo?

你去过动物园吗?



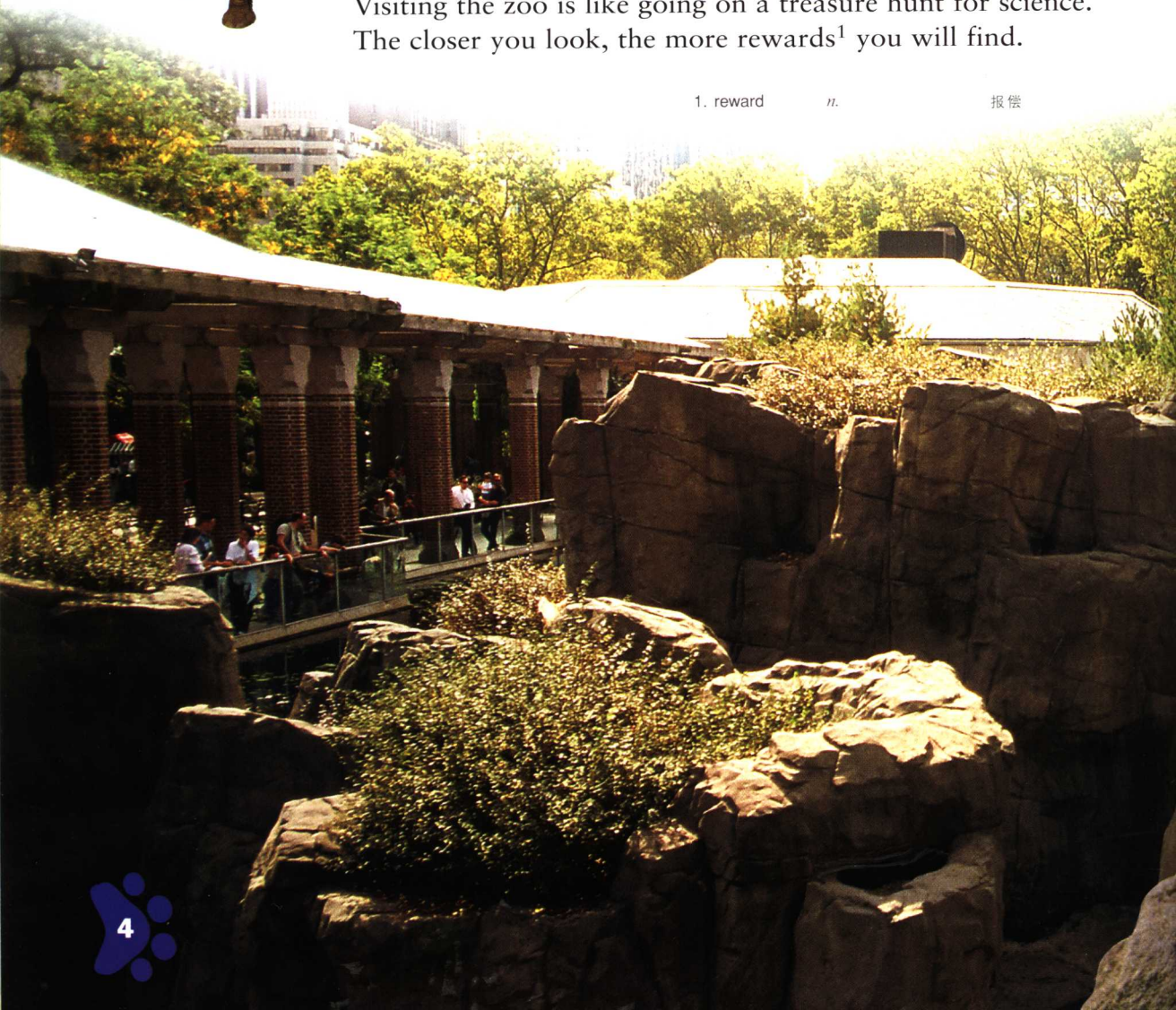
Take a trip to the zoo. You watch the animals. The animals watch you.

At least that's what you did when you were little. But now that you're older, a trip to the zoo is a whole new experience. Visiting the zoo is like going on a treasure hunt for science. The closer you look, the more rewards¹ you will find.

1. reward

n.

报偿



How much does an elephant eat? What keeps a monkey curious? There are so many interesting questions to ask!

1. meerkat

n.

笔尾獼

Meerkats¹



Speaking
of good
questions,
did you ever
wonder . . .

What keeps a polar bear cool in summer?

怎样使北极熊在夏天里感觉凉爽?



Polar bear

Wild polar bears live in very cold places. What do they do in a warm-weather zoo?

Polar bears that live in the wild have a thick layer¹ of fat, called blubber², to help them stay warm. They get much of this fat from the seals³ they hunt and eat. But polar bears that live in warmer climates⁴ don't need to eat so much fat.

So they don't develop such a thick layer of blubber. This helps them stay cooler in the zoos where they live.

Zookeepers⁵ try to keep the polar bear's zoo home, or habitat, as natural as possible. For polar bears, this means some special things.

1. layer	n.	层
2. blubber	n.	海兽脂
3. seal	n.	海豹
4. climate	n.	气候
5. zookeeper	n.	动物园动物饲养员



Since polar bears are good swimmers, most zoos have pools for them to use. Although they sometimes move slowly on land, polar bears can move quickly in the water.

Polar bears are also good hunters. So zookeepers sometimes hide their food. They also freeze fish inside blocks¹ of ice. That way the bears can have a much more interesting feeding experience.

Zookeepers at the San Diego Zoo² in California³ provide a real treat⁴ for their polar bears in the middle of each warm summer. They use a special machine to blow fresh snow into the polar bears' exhibit⁵. The bears have a great time sliding⁶ and playing on their own snow mountain. Sometimes the bears even dig a little cave in the snow to go to sleep!



Polar bear playing with a ball

1. block	<i>n.</i>	大块
2. San Diego Zoo		圣迭戈动物园
3. California		加利福尼亚州
4. treat	<i>n.</i>	善待
5. exhibit	<i>n.</i>	展出 (的地方)
6. slide	<i>v.</i>	滑动

Speaking of sleeping, did you ever wonder...

Why do some animals come out only at night?

为什么有些动物只在夜间出没?

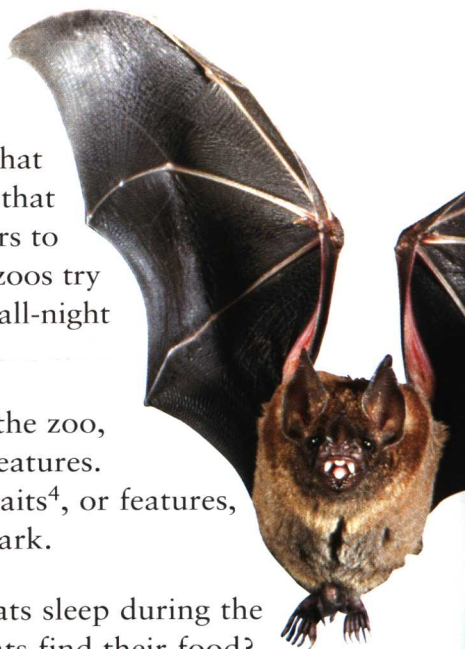


They sleep all day. Then they're up all night. Do these animals have bad sleep habits? No, it's just a way of life.

Nocturnal animals are creatures¹ that move around mostly at night. For that reason, it's hard for daytime visitors to see these animals in action. Some zoos try to solve² this problem by offering all-night tours.

If you could stay up³ all night at the zoo, you might see some interesting creatures. Nocturnal animals have special traits⁴, or features, to help them get around⁵ in the dark.

Bats are a good example. Most bats sleep during the day and feed at night. How do bats find their food? Bats have a very good sense of hearing. These animals make high-pitched⁶ sounds. The bat's large ears can pick up⁷ these sounds as they bounce⁸ off objects. This tells the bat where things are, such as moths⁹ and other insects some bats eat. What a handy¹⁰ way to find food in the dark!



- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. creature | <i>n.</i> | 动物 | 6. high-pitched | <i>adj.</i> | 声调高的; 尖声的 |
| 2. solve | <i>v.</i> | 解决 | 7. pick up | | 听到 |
| 3. stay up | | 不去睡 | 8. bounce | <i>v.</i> | 反射 |
| 4. trait | <i>n.</i> | 特性; 特点 | 9. moth | <i>n.</i> | 蛾; 飞蛾 |
| 5. get around | | 克服(困难、障碍等) | 10. handy | <i>adj.</i> | 便利的; 敏捷的 |



**Bat exhibit at the Brookfield
Zoo¹ in Chicago², Illinois³**

- 1. Brookfield Zoo 布鲁克菲尔德动物园
- 2. Chicago 芝加哥
- 3. Illinois 伊利诺伊州

Speaking
of food,
did you ever
wonder . . .

How much does an elephant eat every day?

大象一天要吃多少东西?



The answer is “A LOT!” Elephants are the biggest land animals in the world. It takes a lot of food to keep them going.

When they live in the wild, elephants eat tons of leaves and grass. They travel far and wide to search for food. But zoo elephants cannot travel very far. Their food has to be brought to them.

Elephant

1. hay	<i>n.</i>	干草
2. bale	<i>n.</i>	大捆
3. cornstalk	<i>n.</i>	玉米秆
4. ficus	<i>n.</i>	榕树
5. vitamin pellet		维生素丸

Elephant Menu

Hay¹—one to one and a half bales² a day

Apples and bananas—at least 4.5 kilograms (about 10 pounds) a day

Carrots—at least 17 kilograms (about 38 pounds) a day

Fresh leaves and branches—cornstalks³, bamboo, and ficus⁴

Vitamin pellets⁵—at least 1 kilogram (about 2.5 pounds) a day

Lots of water

The Los Angeles Zoo¹ in California has listed what it feeds the elephants on its website. The menu shows the daily food list for just one elephant.

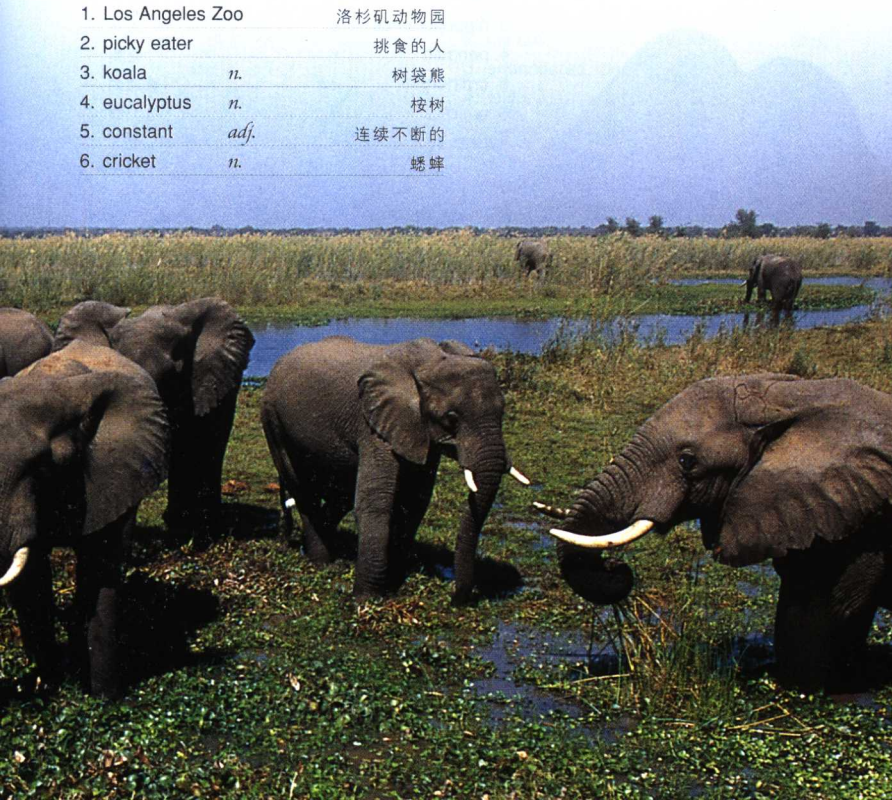
Are you a picky eater²? Some animals are, too. Koalas³ eat only leaves from a few types of eucalyptus⁴ trees. These trees grow well in Australia but not in many other places. Most zoos can't take care of koalas. One of the reasons is the constant⁵ need for eucalyptus leaves.

A good feeding program is very important. Everything from live mice to monkey biscuits may have to be on the menu. Did you know that some zoos buy more than a million crickets⁶ each year? It takes a lot of food to keep all the different animals healthy and strong.



Koala

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. Los Angeles Zoo | | 洛杉矶动物园 |
| 2. picky eater | | 挑食的人 |
| 3. koala | <i>n.</i> | 树袋熊 |
| 4. eucalyptus | <i>n.</i> | 桉树 |
| 5. constant | <i>adj.</i> | 连续不断的 |
| 6. cricket | <i>n.</i> | 蟋蟀 |



**Speaking
of different
animals,
did you ever
wonder . . .**

Where does a zoo get all of its animals?

动物园里的动物是从哪里来的?



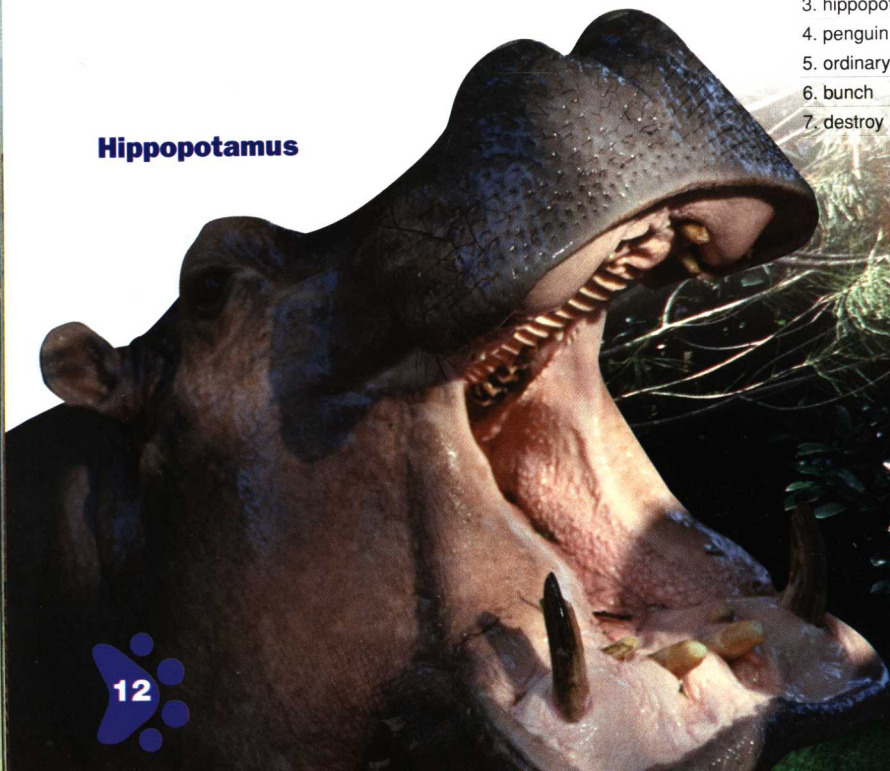
A jaguar¹, an ostrich², a hippopotamus³, and a penguin⁴—it's not an ordinary⁵ bunch⁶. How do these animals all get to the zoo?

These days, most animals are born at the zoo. Babies are a good sign that the animals are doing well in their zoo habitats. But not all zoo animals are born there.

Some zoo animals are brought to zoos from the wild. Why? Sometimes animals' habitats are destroyed⁷. Other times,

1. jaguar	<i>n.</i>	美洲豹 (又称美洲虎)
2. ostrich	<i>n.</i>	鸵鸟
3. hippopotamus	<i>n.</i>	河马
4. penguin	<i>n.</i>	企鹅
5. ordinary	<i>adj.</i>	普通的
6. bunch	<i>n.</i>	群
7. destroy	<i>v.</i>	破坏; 毁坏

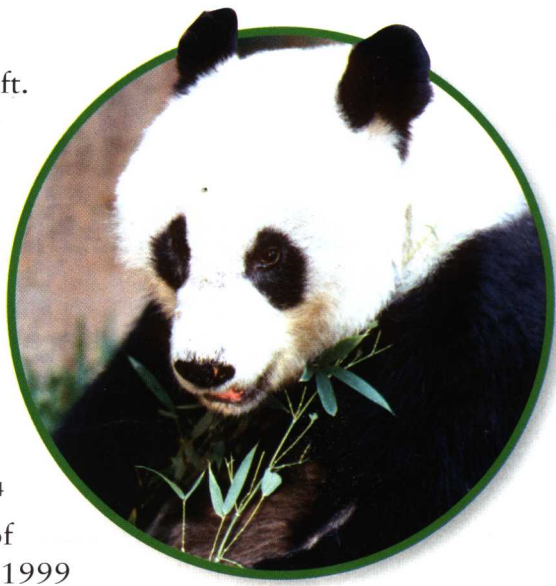
Hippopotamus



people hunt animals until there are not many left. When this happens, some types of animals may not survive¹. Animals in danger of dying out² are called endangered species³.

Zoos help protect endangered species by giving them what they need to live, grow, and have babies. This can help the animals survive.

Giant pandas are just one kind of endangered species that zoos are helping. Shi Shi is a male⁴ panda that was rescued⁵ from the mountains of China. He now lives at the San Diego Zoo. In 1999 Shi Shi became the father of a baby panda named Hua Mei. Her birth was a very special and fun event at the zoo.



**Shi Shi at the
San Diego Zoo**

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------|--------|
| 1. survive | v. | 生存：活下来 |
| 2. die out | | 灭绝 |
| 3. endangered species | | 濒危物种 |
| 4. male | adj. | 雄性的 |
| 5. rescue | v. | 营救：救出 |



**Speaking
of fun, did
you ever
wonder...**